

## THE TRUE NORTHERNER.

Published Every Wednesday.

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A FAVORITE theme for discussion among some people is whether a college education is necessary for the highest success in life. In this connection, it is interesting to note the presidents of the United States. Washington was not a college bred man, although in latter life he received the honorary distinction of the degree of L. L. D. from Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania and Brown, and was chancellor of William and Mary, showing that he appreciated the value of college training, although he had not its advantages. The two Adams were Harvard men, Jefferson and Monroe were graduates of Williams, Madison was a Princeton student, Jackson had very little "book learning" and Van Buren only a common academic course. William Henry Harrison graduated at Hampton-Sidney, Tyler at Williams and Mary, Polk at the University of North Carolina. Taylor and Fillmore were not college men. Pierce was a graduate of Bowdoin, Buchanan of Dickinson. Lincoln and Johnson never had even the advantages of a high school course. Grant was a West Pointer, Hayes a graduate of Kenyon, Garfield of Williams and Arthur of Union. Cleveland had only an academic education, while Harrison had nothing higher than was afforded by Miami university, and McKinley is not a college graduate.

ALL the talk about big Tom Reed acting as a stumbling block for the McKinley administration, in order to advance his own private ambitions for the presidency, is the most improbable kind of rot. Mr. Reed is a republican, and we have no fear that he will in any way jeopardize the success of his party's administration, and especially at a time like the present, when so much of future party supremacy depends upon a faithful fulfillment of party promises. The NORTHERNER is an admirer of Tom Reed, and would like to see him in the president's chair at some future time, but neither Mr. Reed nor any other republican could hope to gain any preferment by a betrayal of his party at this time, and it is perfectly safe to depend upon it that Mr. Reed will do nothing of the sort. He is bound to be a prominent figure in the incoming administration, and we have every confidence that he will be an ardent supporter of his party's measures and his party's policies.

THE comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States shows that during November, 1896, the total receipts were \$25,210,696, and the expenditures \$32,260,720. The receipts for the five months of the fiscal year amount to \$131,650,489, and the expenditures to \$171,597,335. The deficit for the month of November is therefore \$7,050,024, and for the five months \$39,946,846. This deficit for the five months is more than \$24,000,000 greater than for the corresponding five months of last year, and does not in the least support the claim of the administration that the present tariff law is adequate for the needs of the government. There is no probability of there being anything except a deficit until after the enactment of a protective tariff measure by a republican congress.

WILL our free coinage friends—if there any free coiners left since election—kindly inform us when, under free coinage of silver, so much silver was added to our national currency as during the month of November, 1896? There was never such a period under free coinage, and November was a much lighter month than many of its immediate predecessors. The silver coinage for the month was \$2,305,022, of which \$1,914,000 was in standard silver dollars. The gold coinage during the month was \$5,064,700, and \$89,000 of minor coins were minted. It is not true that coinage of silver has been suspended or that the volume of our currency is being contracted.

JUDGE LONG announces himself as a candidate for renomination as justice of the supreme court. He has given nine years of satisfactory service on the supreme bench, and is receiving very flattering endorsements for renomination.

## CONGRESS IS SUPREME.

Senator Chandler on the Question of Recognition.

QUOTES A CONSTITUTION CLAUSE,

Which He Declares Settles the Dispute Between the President and Senate in the Latter's Favor.—Cleveland Compared with Johnson.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, has written a letter to the Washington Post in which he says: "The new immigration law, if it passes, will require foreigners coming to live in this country to read and write as a test five lines of the United States constitution. There are a certain five lines which eminent Spanish-American lawyers ought to read. Section 8 after enumerating in seventeen clauses the powers of congress adds another as follows: '18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof.' A study of the above clause may lead some of the defiant advocates of an arrogant personal government at the executive mansion to revise their assertions. It is not contended that the above clause 18 gives congress power by law passed over a veto by a two-thirds vote to interfere with any power made exclusive in the president by express words or necessary implication.

Enumerates the Executive Powers. "What are the powers expressly given to the president? To command the army and navy, to grant pardons, to make treaties (with the consent of the senate), to appoint officers of the United States, to convene congress and to adjourn it when the two houses disagree, to receive ambassadors and other public ministers, to care that the laws be faithfully executed, and to commission officers of the United States. These are all the powers granted. Compare them with the long list of powers given to congress, including that to declare war and to provide for the common defense and general welfare and ending with the power given in the above clause 18 to make all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution all the powers vested in the government 'or in any department or officer thereof.'"

String to Every One. "The president may command the army and navy. Yes, but congress by law may give him specific directions what to do with them, to use them in any particular direction, or not to use them at all. He may grant pardons. Yes, this is an exclusive and uncontrollable power, but congress may by law open all prison doors and let the criminals go free. He may make treaties, with the consent of the senate, and they become law. Here is the only power to make law not vested in congress. He may appoint officers. Yes, but congress may create and abolish the offices, and regulate the power of appointment by civil service rules; he is to commission all officers, but he can commission only those who are appointed in pursuance of law. He is to receive foreign ministers.

GETS DOWN TO THE MAIN POINT And Makes a Comparison Between Two of Our Chief Magistrates.

"Yes, but only ministers from countries which congress chooses to have recognized. It is two governments are striving for control of a country congress may by law decide which government the United States will recognize, and the president is bound to obey the law and receive a minister from that government and refuse to receive a minister from the other. The idea that the president has the sole prerogative of deciding what foreign governments shall be recognized by the United States has no foundation whatever in any words to be seen in the constitution. The fact that the president has recognized new governments without congressional expression when congress and the people have approved his action, is no proof whatever that when they disagree with him they cannot control him by law. He is their agent, and when he does what they want him to do no law is needed.

"When he threatens to conduct himself otherwise, whether by action or non-action, the whole subject may be controlled by a law passed over a veto under the ample powers in congress granted by section 8 of article I of the constitution, which are not restricted nor limited in this respect by any other clauses in the constitution. There is no escape for the advocates of monarchical government in Washington from the provisions of clause 18, section 8, article I.

"It is singular that the only two presidents who have undertaken to defy congress have been Andrew Johnson and Grover Cleveland. The one tried to create and maintain against the will of congress ten new state governments in the Union; the other claims the right against the will of congress to aid in sustaining abroad a bloody tyranny over an oppressed nation. Mr. Johnson betrayed and abandoned the party which elected him. His treachery was condemned by all right-minded men, and he went out of office without a party and without a friend. Mr. Cleveland still lingers with us."

Armor-Plate Inspection Ineffective. Washington, Dec. 28.—Secretary Herbert Saturday took up for consideration the report of the special board which investigated the complaints from the Newport News constructors that steel of inferior quality had been supplied by the Carnegie works for the battleships Kentucky and Kearsarge. The inquiry has demonstrated that the present system of inspection is ineffective.

Indians Outrage the Flag. Franklin, Ind., Dec. 28.—Aquilla Moore is under arrest here on charge of rioting. At Trafalgar last week Moore and others smashed the big tin horn that a political club from Tuscola, Ill., is bearing to Canton, O., and burned the United States flag the club was carrying, and then ordered the club out of town.

Receiver for the Chicago Bank. Washington, Dec. 28.—Comptroller Eckels Saturday appointed John C. McKee receiver of the National Bank of Illinois and transferred Bank Examiner Joseph Talbert, of Minnesota, to Chicago to take up the work of bank examiner in the place of Mr. McKee.

## BIRDS OF A FEATHER.

Selfishness Takes Precedence Over Patriotism and Reason.

No tears were shed in the Republican senatorial caucus at Washington over the absence of Senators Dubois, Pettigrew, Mantle, Cannon, Squire and Teller. No one interrupted the harmonious course of the proceedings to express a single word of regret over their departure. The caucus felt itself free to discuss and act without the presence of men who for two years have made the selfishness of a section paramount to emergencies of a nation. Hereafter there will be no excuse for the Republicans in the senate to deceive themselves with any hope or expectation that desirable legislation can be advanced by trucking to Messrs. Dubois & Co.

They are birds of a feather, and since they have expressed a wish to flock by themselves they ought to be permitted to do so. It is just as well for the American people to understand the actual significance of these six silver senators who have put the idol of free silver above all other national questions and enthroned it in the national legislature above patriotism and reason. The following table shows the vote of the states they represent at the last election:

Bryan, McKinley.	
Colorado (Teller).....	161,289
Idaho (Dubois).....	23,152
Montana (Mantle).....	33,680
South Dakota (Pettigrew).....	41,224
Utah (Cannon).....	67,063
Washington (Squire).....	51,647
	39,122

These states cannot settle the policies of the United States of America.—Chicago Post.

## WHERE THE MONEY WENT.

A Vast Sum Gone to Make Up the Deficiency in Revenue.

Here are the figures taken from the records of the treasury, which show the administration of the national finances since Mr. Cleveland became president in 1893. They are startling indeed:

	Money in the treasury on March 1, 1893.	Nov. 2, 1896.
Gold.....	\$108,254,219	\$117,129,523
Silver dollars.....	8,301,681	18,419,408
Fractional silver.....	10,971,879	14,632,845
Legal tenders.....	18,076,514	87,205,090
National bank notes.....	5,578,128	12,901,895
Treasury notes of 1890.....		80,300,316
Totals.....	\$146,512,418	\$254,005,705

Between the \$146,812,418 held by the treasury when Mr. Cleveland became its keeper and the \$254,005,705 held by it Nov. 2 the difference is \$107,193,287, which is all there was to account for the \$298,500,000 received for the bonds sold during this administration, besides \$5,700,000 seigniorage on silver coined under the act of 1890.

So it appears of the vast sum by which the national debt has been increased recently more than \$191,000,000 has gone to make good the deficiency in the federal revenue. Measured in dollars, the deficit practiced on the country, almost to its ruin, by the pretense that these bonds were sold to maintain the gold standard turns out to be greater by many millions than any calculation has yet revealed.—New York Sun.

## The Christmas Stocking.



Let Us Try It.

The more we ship American goods abroad in foreign vessels the more gold we send out of the country. With American ships sailing to every port in the universe we would retain our freight money at home, encourage the building of American vessels, circulate more wages among American sailors, expand the market for American lumber, iron and steel, stimulate the demand for American labor, increase the consumption of American farm products, start more busy bees humming around the hive of American industry, increase American prosperity and promote our national independence. What's the matter with trying the policy of protection to American shipping?

## What Work Means.

When a wage earner is fully employed, he can buy freely of the retailer. When working on half time, he must buy less. If the retailer persists in buying foreign goods, he is only injuring his own trade by taking work away from his own customer—the American wage earner.

## The Meaning of It.

Every dollar's worth of foreign made goods that we purchase means just that much less work for American labor.

## Buy American Goods.

We can all help to keep the mills running by buying only goods that are of American manufacture.

## FLY, ENVIOUS TIME.

THUS SANG MILTON OF THE DEPARTING YEAR.

Man and His Marvels Pass Away, but Timeless Time Rolls On—The Death of the Year Brings a Feeling of Sadness. A New Face at the Door.

Even now the gray dawn of the new year is peeping over the horizon. We can almost hear the bells tolling the midnight mass for the dying year:

Yes, the year is growing old,  
And his eye is pale and bleared.  
Death, with frosty hand and cold,  
Plucks the old man by the beard,  
Sorely, sorely!

Let us affect a gay spirit, if we will. There is an indescribable, unnamable sadness that comes over us all at this dying of the old year. There is a feeling of unpeppable dread, a sense of utter loneliness, that takes possession of our souls as the taper of the old year burns low. If a man ever feels the chill of the supernatural, it is at this time. One hears strange sounds and sees uncanny visions:

Through woods and mountain passes  
The winds, like anthems, roll.  
They are chanting solemn masses,  
Singing, "Pray for this poor soul.  
Pray, pray!"

So Longfellow dwelt mournfully on the passing of the old year, and in like manner did Tennyson bemoan its demise:

Full knee deep lies the winter snow,  
And the winter winds are wearily sighing.  
Toll ye the church bell sad and slow  
And tread softly and speak low  
For the old year lies a-dying.

Old year, you must not die.  
You came to us so readily,  
You lived with us so steadily—  
Old year, you shall not die.

## Step gently. Death is almost here:

His face is growing sharp and thin.  
Alack, our friend is gone!  
Close up his eyes, tie up his chin,  
Step from the corpse and let him in  
That standeth there alone  
And waiteth at the door.  
There's a new foot on the floor, my friend,  
And a new face at the door, my friend—  
A new face at the door!

And thus the old year dies and the new year reigns:

Again the silent wheels of time  
Their annual round have driven.  
The New Year's day is breaking:  
The wave is breaking on the shore,  
And fading from the chime.  
Again the shadow moveth o'er  
The dial plate of time.

And time speeds on—that ever changing,  
Timeless, crunching time; that time  
of which Milton sang in a voice that is  
now hushed by time:

Fly, envious time, till thou run out thy race!  
Call on the lazy leaden stepping hours  
Whose speed is but the heavy plummet's pace  
And glut thyself with what thy womb devours.  
Which is no more than what is false and vain  
And merely mortal dross.  
So little is thy gain;  
So little is thy gain;

For, when as each thing had thou hast consumed,  
And last of all thy greedy self consumed,  
Then long eternity shall greet our bliss  
With an individual kiss,  
And joy shall overtake us as a flood,  
When everything that is sincerely good  
And perfectly divine,  
With truth and peace and love, shall over shine  
About the supreme throne  
Of him to whose happy making sight alone  
When once our heavenly guided soul shall climb.

Then all this earthly grossness quit,  
Attired with stars we shall forever sit,  
Triumphing over death and chance and thee,  
O Time!

And so time goes on and has gone on for ages upon ages. Time chants:

Before my breath, like blazing flax,  
Man and his marvels pass away!  
And changing centuries wane and wax  
Are founded, flourish and decay.

## Time has

seen some strange mutations:  
The Roman empire has begun and ended—  
New worlds have risen—we have lost old nations,  
And countless kings have into dust been humbled.

But no matter how we bid the parting year farewell, or how we shall hail the new—no matter how we measure it—time keeps slowly but surely ticking away.

Time, like a brilliant steed with seven rays  
And with a thousand eyes, imperishable,  
Full of fecundity, bears all things onward.  
On him ascend the learned and the wise.  
Time, like a seven wheeled, seven naved car,  
moves on.  
His rolling wheels are all the worlds, his axle  
is immortality.

Each new year brings us nearer the earthly end, nearer the call of the faithful Bellman, who sings:

Along the dark and silent night,  
With my lantern and my light,  
And the twinkling of my bell,  
Thus I walk, and this I tell:  
Death and dreadfulness call on  
To the general session,  
To whose dismal bar we there  
All accounts must come to clear.  
Scores of sins we've made here, many,  
Wiped out few, God knows, if any.  
Rise, ye debtors, then, and fall  
To make payment, while I call.  
Ponder this, when I am gone—  
By the clock 'tis almost one.

—Chicago Record.

## No Church Services in Scotland.

Ever since the reformation New Year's has absorbed the place of Christmas; but, strange to say, although the reformers in their zeal denounced Christmas as popish, they did not in any way encourage or countenance any religious services on New Year's day. The English peasant goes to church and returns to eat his Christmas dinner. His brother, the Scottish plowman, lets no thought of religious service enter into his enjoyment of the day. Most strange it is that a most pagan observance of a pagan feast has taken deepest root in Scotland, the home of the covenants and cradle of theology, where the kirk still holds sway over the masses, and that the Scots, pre-eminently religious above all the nations, will have no church services enter into the enjoyment of their national feasts.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## Scotch "First Footing."

In Scotland "first footing" was formerly universal. It was the Scottish name for New Year's calling. At a little before 12 o'clock young fellows would start out from home to "first foot" their sweethearts, and to be the first caller on New Year's day was deemed a good sign of success in courtship.—Selected.

## BAYARD TAYLOR.

A Severe Criticism of Pennsylvania's Treatment of Her Honored Son.

Sydney G. Fisher, in an article in Lippincott's Magazine, says: "There is no character that shows the Pennsylvania feeling so well as Bayard Taylor. He was a thorough son of the soil. His German and Quaker ancestors had been Pennsylvanians for many generations. He always felt that he belonged to the state. He tried to identify himself with it as much as he could and as much as it would let him. He built himself a home in his native valley and tried his best to live there. He wrote novels and ballads to describe its scenes. But his difficulty was not merely that he was forced to say that there was a 'tyranny of public sentiment' there which was against him. His real difficulties were still larger. The whole state rejected him. Its chief city, Philadelphia, would have nothing to do with him. It seemed extraordinary that, after the state had produced its first great poet and its first really gifted man of letters, of whom any commonwealth might be proud, the state and the city should unite in kicking him out of doors.

"Fortunately for these children who are so summarily ejected, they are usually of sufficient ability to be valued by other communities. Taylor was of a loyal and honorable nature. He felt that he belonged to his old home and was always trying to get back. But, undesired and unappreciated by his native state, he sought for sympathy abroad. Germany honored him, and he received more encouragement and regard in a few years on the Rhine than he received in his whole life on the Delaware. New York adopted him as her son. When he was appointed minister to Berlin, Pennsylvania and Philadelphia were silent, but New York gave him a banquet. When his dead body was brought home from Germany, New York received him, and he lay in state, with a guard of honor, in her city hall. When he was carried to Kennett Square to be buried, his native state was again silent and seemed to be unaware that she was receiving him into her soil."

## CHEAP FEMALE HELP.

New England Free Trader's Selfishness Overcomes His Patriotism.

The head of a certain large business house in New England, a radical free trader and a member of the New England Free Trade league, has more than once accused a protectionist friend of selfishness because of his belief in protection; has denounced the protective tariff system as a system of selfishness, as a system which would benefit Americans to the disadvantage of foreigners. Like so many free traders, he claimed to be too unselfish to be patriotic. The protectionist has again and again refuted the charge that protection seeks to degrade foreign labor or that it does degrade foreign labor, but has had no hesitation in acknowledging and glorying in the acknowledgment that the protective tariff seeks to elevate and does elevate American labor.

The free trader has continued to pose, however, as an exemplar of unselfishness. Some weeks ago the protectionist chanced into the office of the free trader and found him looking over the morning mail. As the free trader shoved the letters away he said: "I advertised yesterday for two girls to do writing in an office. I offered only \$4 a week, and I have 20 applications this morning."

The protectionist said in reply: "It is discouraging that there should be so many willing to work for that. Isn't that a pretty low sum for you to offer?" "Well," said the free trader, "we can get them for that, you know, and we don't want to pay any more than we have to pay."

"Spoken like the true free trader," cried the protectionist. "You pose as the champion of foreign labor, you pretend that you are opposed to protection because it looks out for American laborers and tries to keep our wages up while letting the foreigners shift for themselves. To get right down to the true inwardness of the matter, you want to get the cheapest labor you can, as you have just shown by your remark, and that is why you want free trade. You want it because you think you can get things cheaper if they are produced by the pauper labor of Europe than if they are the products of well paid, respectable American workmen. You can stick to free trade if you want to, and of course you will, but please spare my feelings and don't pretend it is because you are unselfish."

At last accounts the free trader was not putting forward his free trade ideas as the products of pure unselfishness—at least not before his protectionist friend.

## Your Vitality?

The essence of life is force. Every breath you breathe, every heart beat, every motion of your hand, takes force. The measure of force we call vitality. If this is lacking, there is loss of flesh, lack of resistive power, a tendency to catch disease easily, especially a tendency to Consumption. For low vitality nothing is better than Scott's Emulsion. It supplies force by furnishing the nourishing, strengthening elements of food in an easily digested form; enriches the blood, and builds up the system. When ordinary food is of no avail, Scott's Emulsion will supply the body with all the vital elements of life.

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- Plain " 10c
- Plaid " 5c
- 12 1/2c Plaid " 9c
- Mohair Brocades 25c and up
- Imp. Serges & Henriettes 25c and up
- Extra Quality Tennis Flannels 6 and 8c.
- Very Best Domestic Gingham 6c.
- New Lot Table Oil Cloths 15c
- Bed Blankets 44c per pair and up
- White Counterpanes 58c and up
- Ladies' Fleece Underwear 25c and up.
- Toweling 3c per yard and up
- 50c Table Linen 29c
- Cream Table Damask 25c and up
- Extra value 4-4 Bleached Cotton 6c
- All of our Best Prints 5c
- White Shaker Flannel 5c and up
- All Newest Styles Capes and Jackets at Cost.
- Out of Date Cloaks and Jackets 25c and up
- 100 Corsets at 58c
- Ladies' Warm Skirts 25c
- Ladies' 35c Wool Hose 19c
- Childs' 25c " 10c
- Ladies' 15c Seamless Cotton Hose 8c
- Childs' Kid Button Shoes 25c and up
- Ladies' Kid Button Shoes 98c and up
- Ladies' \$2.50 Coin Toe Kid Button Shoes \$1.98; this is flexible sole and warranted
- Millinery Department is closing 50 and 75c Hats at 10c each

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